

1 Inch

## Invasive Mussels: Expensive Damage

When zebra or quagga mussels invade our local waters, they clog power-plant and public-water intakes and pipes. Routine treatment is necessary and very expensive: this leads to increased utility bills. If you use water and electricity, then you do not want zebra/quagga mussels!



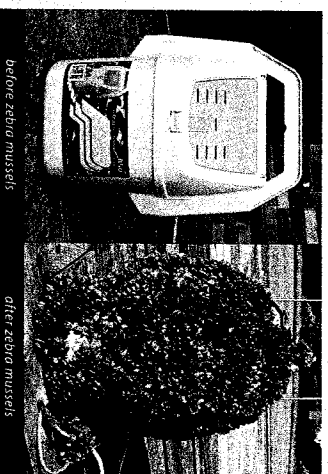
zebra mussels in a cul away pipe



zebra mussels blocking a pipe

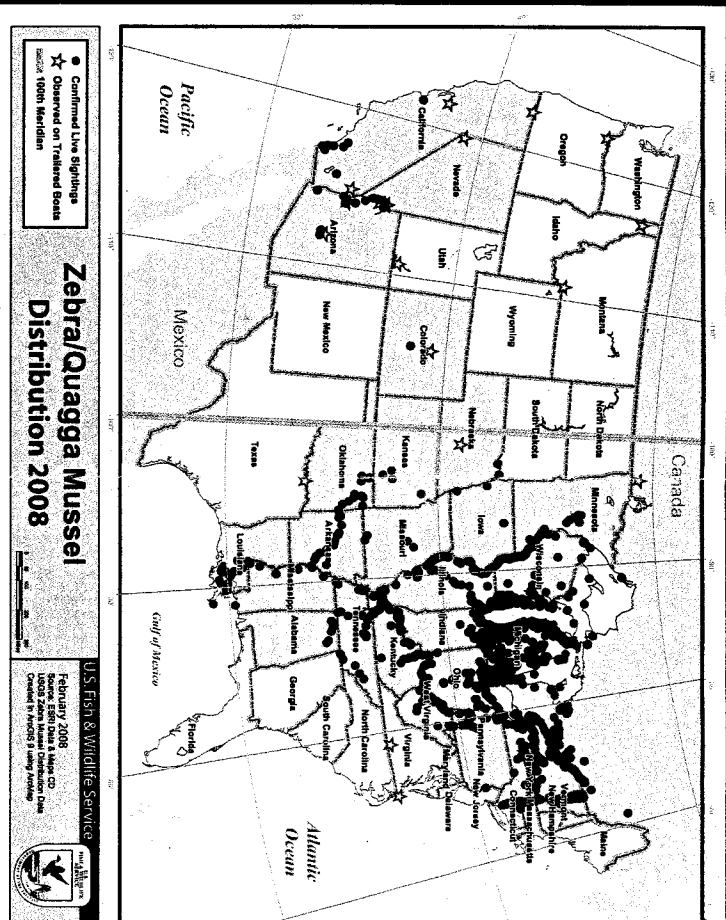
## Zebra/Quagga Mussels May Use Your Boat to Invade Additional Waters

If your boat has been in infested waters, it could be carrying invasive mussels. These creatures usually spread to new habitats on boats trailered by the public or by commercial haulers. Zebra and quagga mussels attach to almost anything: boats, aquatic plants, bait buckets, and other aquatic recreational equipment. You could unintentionally transport microscopic mussel larvae in water in your live well or bilge. An adult female zebra mussel can release up to 1,000,000 eggs in a lifetime. Please take the precautions outlined in this brochure to reduce the chance that zebra or quagga mussels will spread to uninfested areas.



before zebra mussels

after zebra mussels



## Zebra/Quagga Mussels Harm Native Aquatic Life



zebra mussel on a crayfish



zebra mussel on a native mussel

## Zebra/Quagga Mussels Encrust Any Hard Surface



zebra mussels on a beer can



zebra mussels on a fishing lure

## What are they?

Zebra and quagga mussels are invasive freshwater mollusks (clams) that infest waters in large numbers, attaching to any hard surface.

## Where do they come from?

Black and Caspian Sea drainages in Eurasia.

## What size are they?

From microscopic up to about two inches long—usually found in clusters.

## Why "zebra" mussels?

These species are both sometimes referred to as "zebra" mussels because they have light and dark alternating stripes. Quagga mussels are actually a separate (but similar) species named after an animal related to zebras.